



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

before this edition was published. The case attracted wide attention in both the lay and the legal press (the opinion was published in full in the *REGISTER*, vol. 7, p. 118, with editorial comments, *Id.* p. 137), but it seems to have escaped the notice of the author, since it is cited only as a decision of the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court of New York, as adverse authority for the proposition. The case went on appeal to the New York Court of Appeals, where it was affirmed (155 N. Y. 129, 40 L. R. A. 291, 49 N. E. 933, 63 Am. St. Rep. 650), but was finally reversed by the United States Supreme Court, as stated.

Exception might also be taken to the statement (vol. 1, sec. 188) that in an action for the tort of a married woman at common law, she was united with her husband only as a matter of form, and the judgment was not binding on the wife, but on the husband only. The reverse is rather the case. While the marriage disabled her from making contracts, it did not disable her from committing torts, and for the latter she was to every intent and purpose as legally accountable as a person *sui juris*. Instead of being a formal defendant, therefore, she was in fact the substantial party defendant, and it was the husband who was joined for conformity. The husband was joined, not because he was legally liable for his wife's torts, but because of the technical rule that a wife could not be sued in a court of law except along with her husband. If a judgment were recovered during the coverture both were responsible—the judgment binding the only property the wife could possess, namely, her freehold lands (and probably her equitable separate estate also, to the extent of her powers over it), and of course leviable of any property of the husband. But if the husband died before judgment, the action survived against the wife only—whereas, if the wife died, the action did not survive against the husband; thus indicating that the wife was the substantial defendant. 2 Bishop, *Mar. Wom.* 309-317; *Merrill v. St. Louis*, 83 Mo. 244, 53 Am. Rep. 576; *Gill v. State*, 39 W. Va. 479, 45 Am. St. Rep. 928, and note; *Smith v. Taylor*, 11 Ga. 22.

We are glad to call the attention of the profession of Virginia to Mr. Black's new edition, and to commend it as a scholarly and practical treatise on one of the most important subjects in the law.

A BRIEF FOR THE TRIAL OF CRIMINAL CAUSES. By Austin Abbott, assisted by William C. Beecher, late Assistant District Attorney of the city of New York. Second and enlarged edition by the Publishers' Editorial Staff. The Lawyers' Co-operative Publishing Company, Rochester, N. Y. 1902. 1 volume. 8 vo. pp. xx, 814.

This is the third volume of Abbott's Trial Briefs, of which new editions have recently been issued by the present publishers. The two preceding volumes have already been reviewed in the *REGISTER*. The first of these deals with *Civil Jury Trials*, and is intended as a ready reference manual on questions of practice likely to arise in such trials. The second volume, the sub-title of which is *Mode of Proving Facts*, fulfills a similar function, in supplying quick references on questions of methods and sufficiency of proofs, whether in civil or criminal trials. It is, therefore, largely a reference book on questions of evidence.

The third volume, now before us—the sub-title of which is *Criminal Causes*—occupies the same relation to criminal trials as the first volume does to civil jury trials. That is to say, it is intended as a hand-book of criminal practice and

procedure—including questions of evidence. Much new matter has been added in this edition, and the editors express the belief, in which we cordially unite, that the new edition “will be found to be a very valuable aid in the trial of criminal causes.”

A TREATISE ON THE LAW OF INTERCORPORATE RELATIONS. By Walter Chadwick Noyes, a Judge of the Court of Common Pleas in Connecticut. Boston: Little, Brown & Company. 1902. 1 vol. 8vo. pp. xlvi, 703.

By the author's title “Intercorporate Relations” is meant the relations of one corporation with another—with particular reference to business combinations of various kinds, as by consolidation, sale or lease of the property and business of one to another, acquisition by one of a controlling interest in the shares of another, combinations to control rates, output, etc., etc.

The scope of the work is best indicated by its several division headings: Part I. CONSOLIDATION OF CORPORATIONS, under which are treated in separate chapters: Nature of Consolidation; Legislative Authority for Consolidation; Constitutional and Statutory Restraints; Assent of Stockholders; Method of Consolidation; Effect of Consolidation Upon Status of Consolidating Corporations and Their Stockholders; Rights and Powers of Consolidated Corporation; Obligations of Consolidated Corporation; Irregular and Invalid Consolidations; Interstate Consolidations.

Part II. CORPORATE SALES: Article I. *Sales of Corporate Property and Franchises*, under which the chapter headings are: Sales of Corporate Property; Sales of Corporate Franchises. Article II. *Sales of Railroads*, namely: Contract of Sale and its Execution; Effect of Execution of Contract of Sale.

Part III. CORPORATE LEASES. Article I: *Leases of Corporate Property and Franchises other than of Railroads*. Article II: *Leases of Railroads (including Trackage Contracts)*, namely: Nature and Authorization of Contract of Lease; Approval and Execution of Contract of Lease; The Contract of Lease; Rights and Liabilities of Lessor Corporation; Rights and Liabilities of Lessee Corporation; Railroad Leases under Receivership; Ultra Vires and Voidable Railroad Leases; Leases to Foreign Corporations; Trackage Contracts.

Part IV. CORPORATE STOCKHOLDING AND CONTROL. Chapter headings: Power of Corporation to Hold Stock in Other Corporations; Rights and Obligations of Corporation as Stockholder; Control of One Corporation by Another.

Part V. COMBINATIONS OF CORPORATIONS. Article I. *Combinations as Affected by Principles of Law*: Nature and Formation of Combinations; Principles of Corporation Law Affecting Associations and Trusts; Principles of Corporation Law Affecting Corporate Combinations. Article II. *Combinations as Affected by Principles of Common Law and Public Policy*, namely: Application of Law of Conspiracies; Application of Law of Monopolies; Application of Law of Contracts in Restraint of Trade; Formulation of Rules of Public Policy; Rules of Public Policy; Application of Rules of Public Policy to Particular Classes of Combinations; Rights and Remedies. Article III. *Legislation Affecting Combinations*. 1. *The Federal Anti-Trust Statute*: The Statute and its Constitutionality; Construction and Application of Federal Statute; Rights, Remedies and Procedure under Federal Statute. 2. *State Anti-Trust Statutes*: State Statutes